Stirring Speeches on the Benefits of Protection Delivered to Exulting Crowds.

A Great Concourse Welcomes the Famous Traveler to Boston-Reception at Augusta.

Mr. Blaine's journey from New York to Boston, and thence to his home at Augusta, was one
continuous ovation. Taking the New York, New
Haven and Hartford road at the Grand Central
Depot, Mr. Blaine was loudly cheered by the assembled thousands as the train pulled out. At
Stamford, Conn., the train was greeted by cheers
from 2,000 or more men and women who were
waiting. When the cheers had subsided Mr.
Blaine said:
"I thank this large assemblage quite beyond

atnessid:
"I thank this large assemblage quite beyond the power of my expression for the compliment they pay me as I journey homeward. In the brief moment of the train stopping I have only time to add to my thanks an admonition. That is, if Connecticut shall maintain her great pros-perity, if she shall maintain her forward posi-tion among the industrial and prosperous comperity, if she shall maintain her forward position among the industrial and prosperous communities of the United States, she must be upand doing. She must see to it that no harm shall
come to the Republic or her by the neglect of the
Republican citizens. It is not improbable in the
political contest now upon us that the post of
honor and responsibility shall rest upon Conmeeticut. It is not improbable that the Presidential election of 18-8 may be settled on the soil
of your State. My request is that each and every
one of you shall regard the task of carrying Conmesticut for Harrison and Morton as imposed
upon himself. Believing that you are awake to
your duty, I shall return to Maine and ask her
Republicans to show Connecticut the path in
which she should walk. (Atplause.) I thank
you gentlemen, once more, and bid you good
morning."

At Meriden 2,030 people welcomed Mr. Blains, and Editor W. F. Graham, of the Republican, introduced him in glowing terms, after which he spoke thus:

"Thanking my friend for his somewhat ex-travegant laudation, I beg to thank you all for this compliment in greating me so warmly. I have time only to add what I have said elem-where on my route to day that important as the vote of Connecticut always has been it is tenvote of Connecticut always has been it is tenfold more important in this year of grace, 1888.

If we can have every Republican voter in Connecticut fully comprehend and appreciate what
the vote of this State may mean, I shall rest
content with the result which your understanding and your appreciation will bring. Trusting,
gentlemen, that the ides of November may
chronicle victory in Connecticut, and, as a consequence, victory in the nation, I return your
greeting with all the confinity with which it
has been tendered.

At Hartford there was gathered beneath the

has been tendered."

At Hartford there was gathered beneath the long green clims a large and enthusiastic crowd. The roadside, as far almost as the eye could reach, was lined with wagons which had evidently come in from the outlying districts. Mayor Root introduced the traveling guest, who responded as follows:

"Less than a fortnight ago I was in the country which, according to its area, is called the richest in the world—Old England. A large number of the counties in England have each a population greater than that of the whole State of Connecticut. But I wish I could compare the of Connecticut. But I wish I could compare the statistics of Connecticut with any country, or of any community of 600,000 people in England. The comparison would give a sharp test by which the good people of Conn cticut could determine the depressing effects of free trade upon the mass of laboring men. As I said in New Haven, I do no believe that the sun shines upon Haven, I do no believe that the sun shines upon a people more prosperous in every respect than the people of Connec. icut. You are asked now to change the tariff system under which the presperity has been attained. The country wishes to hear your answer upon that point, and awaits to bear it with confidence. I thank you for your very generous welcome, and as I am on an express train which I must not delay, I have only time to say gost-by.

At Springfield, Mass., the largest assemblage of the day was in waiting for the train. Elisina Morgan introduced Mr. Blaine, who said:

"GENTLEMEN—It would be sheer vanity in me to attribute the assemblage of this vast mass of

to attribute the assemblage of this vast mass of Massachusetts voters to a desire to meet me. I Massachusetts votors to a desire to meet me. I take it rather as an index of the profound inter-est which you feel in the pending contest. I take it rather as an indication that great as the Republican majorities have been in Massachu-setts, you intend to make the majority of 1884 setts, you intend to make the majority of 1855 still greater. In that worthy and patriotic purpose I am most heartily with you. I share your feeling. I bid you Godspeed. Of the national policies which have strikingly advanced your state among the States in the Union, the policy of prote tion has been the chief. That possy is represented in this contest by Harrison and Morton. It is nothing that you Republicans should give your circtoral vote to Harrison and Morton, as you surely will; but you should roll up a majority of tens of thousands, and beyond that, in every practicable way, you should help

that, in every practicable way, you should help your neighbors in Connecticut.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's speech thres cheers were given thrice over with the "tiger" appendix. The next stopping place we will work ter. Before the city itself was reached there were seen from the train throngs of workmen in the numerous factories on either side of the rall-road who had suspended work and stood at the factories waiting for Mr. Blaine's train to pass. When they saw it they waved their hands and cheered. When the depot at Worcester was reached and Mr. Blaine's figure was recognized reached and Mr. Blaine's figure was recognized on the rear platform of the train, the cheering was veciferous, and a brass band broke out in greeting. Dr. Burden, of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, performed the ceremony of introduction. He said: "Fellow-Citizens—The heart of the old commonwealth. Sthrobbing in unison with the pulsation of the great kepublican heart of the Nation, extends a rousing welcome to James G. Blaine." Mr. Blaine spoke thus:

"I have been really embarrassed the whole day

"I have been really embarrassed the whole day by such demonstrations as this. The crowds have not been so large, but everywhere the welcomes have been searly. I repeat here what I said in Springfield. I am no: vain enough to suppose that the vast assemblage is simply a personal compilment to myself. It is rather, and far more largely, an exhibition of the deep sympathy which the Republicans in Massachusetts have in the pending national contest for Harrison and Morton. Massachusetts can do Harrison and Morton. Massachusetts can do sargeh in this contest, and much is expected of her. She can lead the way in a centest which shall restore the Republicar party to national power and insure the permanence of a sound procestion policy to the laborers of the United States. Thanking you personally, gentlemen, for the kinduess which the gathering of this vascondition to the laborers of the United States. multitude implies toward myself, which I fully seciprocate, I bid you toolspee I and farewell. On reaching Boston, Mr. Blaine was conducted

to an open barouche and was driven to the Ven-dome Hotel, arriving there at 6:35 p. m. From that hour on to 0 o clock people gathered until \$10,000 were about the hotel balcony. Mr. Blaine s appearance evoked tremendons cheers, which were renewed again and again. He spoke as

"My voice has been so much worn to-day by much speaking that I doubt if I may be heard to the limit of this great assembly to give thanks to their greeting of me to New England. But for all the absence and fee ing of exile that obtains in a man beyond the sea for a year, I am compensa ed over and over again by the magnificent welcome I have received since I touched my native shore. From no town, city, or State has this been more gratereceived since I touched my native shore. From no town, city, or State has this been more grateful than from Boston and the great leading S are of Massachusotts. Never since the Republican party came into existence, more than a generation ago, at no time, on no issue, under no existency, has Massachusotts failed to respond for for right. Never was Massachusotts called to perform a more important part for a more beneficeut end than in this yoar of grace, less, in electing Harrison and Morton. What Massachuselts also she can do she will do. Already our opponents have taken the slarm, and the Young moments have taken the slarm, and the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts have set themselves the that to prove that you can in-troduce free trade into the United States with-

hurried on through Bidlieford, Saco and other towns to Portland, where acknowledges as was made to 2,000 of their greeting. At 2,15 p.m. the rumble of the Blaine special was heard approaching Augusta, and as it neared the station a national sainte was fired, the bells of the city were rung, and whistles blown. Twenty thousand people welcomed Mr. Blaine home. Bands and torches made light and noise in the quiet streets. Illuminations were seen in almost every window. Near the Augusta House was a huge triumphal arch of evergreens and American flags with the words "Welcome Home" in large letters of gas at the head. Mr. B aine's house was encircled by a great halo of light from the many illuminations. He rode in a carriage drawn by four white horses. As he stepped on his own grounds the band played Home, Sweet Home," and he was loudly cheered as he walked to the platform accompanied by the reception committee. The Hon, W. P. Whitehouse welcomed Mr. Blaine in a hearty address that was applauded warmly, and then Mr. Blaine advanced to respond. He said:

"Mr. Mayor, I return to you, and through you to the elequent orator Whitehouse, who has addressed me in such partial terms, my sincere thanks for the manner in which you have voiced

After a cessation lasting nearly a week, the re-After a cessation lasting nearly a week, the reception of large visiting delegations was resumed by Gen. Harrison this week. Notable among these delegations was one from Hamilton County, Indiana. Conspicuous in the fore-front of the procession marched Cap. ain Cart. of Arcadia, a Hoosier giant, measuring 6 feet 7½ inches, and dressed in the typical garb of Uncle Sam, red, white and blue throughout, with white plug hat, and carrying a big sign-board on a pole, reading: "1888. This is the length of our majority," and on the reverse: "The eagle and the

have a great many. We are told that it is only an average reduction of 7 per cent. that is contempla, ed. Well, if that were true and not a very deceptive statement, as it is really, you might fairly ask whether this average reduction does not sacrifice some American industry or the wages of our workingmen and workingwomen. You may also fairly ask to see the free list, which does not figure in this average. We would have more confidence in the protests of these reformers that they are not 'irec-traders' if we could occasionally hear one of them say that he was a protectionist, or admit that our customs duties should adequately favor our domestic industries. But they seem to be content with a negative statement. Those who would, if they could, eliminate the protective principle from our tariff laws have, in former moments of candor, described themselves as progressive freetraders,' and it is an apt designation. The protective system is a barrier against the flood of foreign importations and the competition of underpaid labor in Europe. Those who want to lower the dike owe it to those who live behind it to make a plain statement of their purposes. Do they want to invite the flood, or do they believe in the dike, but think it will affort adequate protection at a lower level? What I say is only suggestive. I can not in this brief talk go into details or even properly limit the illustrations I have used. But this is the appropriate and timely inquiry. With what motive, what ultimate design, what disposition toward the principle of protection is it that our present tariff schedule is attacked? It may be that reductions should be made, or it may be that reductions should be made, or it may be that some duties should be increased; but we want to know whether those who propose the revision believe in taking thought or our American workingmen in fixing the rates, or will they leave them to the chance effects of a purely revenue tariff. Now, having speken already to-day, you will accept this inadequate acknowledgment of t

posed always the doctrine of State's righ s; you have believed and gloried in the greater citi-zenship that embraces all the people of all the States. You believe that this Government is

removed. We may fairly appeal to all initianians, without distinction of pany, to co-operate in promoting such public measures as are calculated to lift up the dignity and honor and estimation of indian ans among the States of the Union. I will call your attention to one such subject that seems to be worthy of your thought. It is the reform of our election laws. A constitutional amendment, to which a great majority of our people gave their sanction, has removed the impodiments which a cool in the way of progressive legislation in the protection of an honest ballot in liminas. Former, y we could no require a definite period of residence in the voting precinct. Now we may, a dhave. The same amendment authorized our Legislature to emest a just and strict registry law which will enable the inspectors properly to verify the claims of those who offer a ballot. Every safeguard of law should be thrown around the ballot-box until frauds in voting and frauds in counting shall receive sure panalities of the find me the party that sets the gate of election frauds open or holds it open and I will show you the party that expects to drive cattle that way. Let us, as citizens, irrespective of party, unite to extel the name of Indians by making her election laws models of justice in severity and her elections free from the taint of suspicion.

Large delegations from Decatur and De'awara

come and stand with me and cook into the faces of the masses who gather here. I know nothing of the human face if I do not read again in your faces and eyes the lesson I have read here from day to day, and it is this. That thinking intelligent, God-learing, and self-respecting citizens of this country believe there are issues that sti d and demand their earnest effert [applau e]; a campaign that is one simply of party management, a campaign by committees and public steakers. campaign by committees and public speakers, may fail; but a can paign to which the men and the women of the country give their unselfish and earnest efforts can never fail. It is no personal interest in the caudidates that stirs these emotions in your hear; it is the belief that questions are involved affecting your prosperity and the prosperity of your neighbors, affecting the dignity of the nation, affecting the genera-tion to which you will presently sexve the government which our fathers built and you have saved. One subject is never omitted by those who speak for these visiting delegations viz; the protective tariff. The purpose not to permit American wages to be brought below the level of comfortable living and competence and hope, by competition with the paup r labor of Europe, has taken a very strong hold upon our recopie, and of kin to this suggestion and purpose is this other: That we will not permit this country to be made the dumping ground of foreign parperism and crime. There are some who profess to be eager to exclude paupers and Chinese laborers, and at the same time advocate a policy that brings the ernment which our fathers built and you have cince paupers and chinese moorers, and at the same time advocate a policy that brings the American workmen into competition with the products of cheap foreign labor. The disastrous effects upon our workingmen and workingwomen of competition with cheap, underpa d labor are not obviated by keeping the cheap worker over the sea, if the product of his labor is allowed free competition in our market. We should protect our people against competition with the products of underpaid labor abroad, as well as against the coming to our shores of paupers, laborers under contract, and the Chinese. These two thoughts are twin thoughts; the same logic supports both, and the Republican party holds them as the dual conclusion of one great argu-

The 21st of July, 1861, the first battle of the four years civil war was fought at Bull Ran. It was a defeat for the North. I'wenty-seven years was a deleat for the North. I wen'y-seven years later the same date there was fought in the House of Representatives a thodless battle, which also resulted in a victory for the South (the Democratic party) and a Buil Run for the North. For this is the real significance of the passage of the Mills tariff bili. In the final speech which Mills made he explained that his bill was not a free trade measure. That is true, for after all the changes and additions which have been made during its consideration in the

list of duty-free articles. But all those materials and goods which the North can produce in abunand goods which the North can produce in abundance only on condition that it can pay a dollar in wages for every mark, every franc, or every shilling which the production of the same article costs in England, South America, or Australia. A swindling roform measure like the Mills protective teriff for the South would have no other effect if it became a law than to destroy a name of manufacturing longitude. Republican Club of that city. On the platform were a core or more we crans, among whom was an old warrior who, with unconcealed pride and admiration, held aloft over General Harrison's head the historic flag of Grant's old regiment. It was several mimites after General Harrisch arose before the tumult and cheers subsided. Meanwhile, with his Prine's Albert chosely buttoned, and loosing in robust health, he surveyed the enthusiastic throng. The themic of his second address was the tariff issue. He poke as follows:

"My Republican friends, I feel myself unable."

Some head the historic flag of Grant's old regiments in the wages of labor at least one-half, to drive hup-deeds of thousands of mechanics to farming and cattle raising, to increase the production of breakstuffs and meats, which the continent of Europe will not buy, to an enormous amount, and to lower the prices of all agricultural products, and consequently impoverish the farmers as thoroughly as the peasants of Roumania are now impover; ahed by free trade—literois Stants."

Zeitung.

IIONORS FOR HARRISON.

Large Delegations from Indiana and
Illinois Greet the General
Enthusiastically.

The Candidate Delivers Speeches Teeming with the Most Patriotic
Utterances.

to reepond suitably to this magnificent demonstration and to these sindly words which you grave r. sponsibilities. The conscientious man will not contemplate them without seriousness. B. t the man who sincerely desires to know and to do his duty may rely upon the favoring help of God and the friendly judgment of his fellow cutizens. Your coming from ano, her State and from distant homes testifies to the absorbing interest which you feel in those questions which are to be settled by the ballot in November. The confessed free-traders are very few in this country. But English statesmen and English newspapers confidently declare that in fac. we have a great many. We are told that it is only an average reduction of 7 per cent, that is contemplate delivers and not a very deceptive statement, as it is really, you might

Statea. You believe that this Government is not a confederation to be dissolved at the will of any member of it, but a nation, having the inherent right, by arms, if need be, to perpetuate its beneficent existence. Many of you who are here to-da, have a ded in vindicating that principle upon the battle-field [cries of Plenty of us.]] and yet those views are not inconsistent with a just State pride. We are proque to be Indianians, proud of the story of her progress in material development, proud of her educational and benevolens institutions, proud of her christian homes, proud of her part in the civil war. If there has been any just cause of represent If there has been any just cause of represent against our State we will all desire that it has removed. We may fairly appeal to all indian-

in counting shall receive sure penalties of the law as well as the reproduction of all good men. The Republican party has always stood for elec-tion re orms. No measure tending to secure the ballot-box against fraud has ever been opposed by its representatives. I am not here to make by its representatives. I am not here to make imputations, I submit this general suggestion

countres unicedly paid their respects to the Republican standard-bearer. There were three congratulatory speeches. General Harrison in replying to these addresses, gave his views in orief upon the living questions of paper labor and American wages. He spoke with unusual earnestness and vigor, as follows:

My friends, the tunn who does not believe that the issues of this campaign have taken a very deep hold upon the minds and upon the hearts of the American prope would do well to come and stand with me and look into the faces of the masses who gather here. I know nothing

The Mills Bill a Southern Victory.

have been made during its consideration in the House, the Mills bill is simply a heavy protective tariff for the South and destruction of the protective tariff for the North. In the last moments of the consideration of the bill pains were taken to leave no Southern product unprotected. Every raw material that is raised in the South or can be raised there was taken off the last of days from articles. But all these materials

GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

Brief Sketch of the Life and Deeds of General Sheridan's Successor.

The Mother of Young Albert Parsons Will Rear Him as an

[Washington (D. C.) special.]

Anarchist.

(Washington (D. C.) special.)

While there is no law requiring it, the custom of promotion by seniority has prevailed in the army to such an extent that it has rarely been deviated from, and the next highest officer is reasonably certain of promotion to Commanderin-Chief when a vacancy occurs. It is stated that the President has already designated Gen. John M. Schofield, the senior Major General of the army, to take command in place of Gen. Sheridan, deceased. As Gen. Schofield is the ranking Major General, the selection is in accordance with the usual military practice. A major general is, therefore, at the head of the army. Although the rank-of general remains, it is vested in Gen. Sheriman, who is on the retired list. Gen. Sheri-



dan was promoted to the lieutenant-generalship of the army when Gen. Sherman retired, but that grade was merged in the rank of general of the army, which was restored by Congress on the active list only recently. With his death both these ranks disappear from the active list. Major General John McAllister Schofield is a native of New York, having been born in Chautauqua County, Sept. 23, 1831, the year that Gen. Sheridan was born, and he graduated in the class with him. Young Schofield was assigned to the Second Artillery, and for five years acted as instructor in natural philosophy at West Point. Next he went to St. Louis on a leave of absence from the army and filled the chair of natural philosophy in the Washington University of that city. dan was promoted to the lieutenant-generalship

leave of absence from the army and filled the chair of natural philosophy in the Washington University of that city.

In May, 1851, he was appointed a Captain, and was almost immediately promoted to Major of the First Missouri Infantry, and subsequently became chief of staff to General Lyon, and was with him when the latter foll in the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1851, he had been promoted to be Brigadier General and assigned to the command of the Missouri militis, and in April, 1862, he became commander of the District of Missouri.

After the defeat of Hood's army General Schofield was transferred to North Carolina, and his command took possession of Wilmington Feb 22, 1865, and then advanced to Goldsboro, which he reached ahoad of General Sherman's army, after defeating the Confederates in several engagements. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Major General in the regular army for bravery at Franklin. On the recognization of the regular army at the close of the war he assumed his rank of Brigadier and Brevet Major General, and in July, 1867, he was appointed to the command of the first military district, comprising the State of Virginia. On the resignation of General Grant from that position General Schofield was appointed Secretary of War for the time being, and May 30, 1868, he was confirmed in the office by the Senate, but resigned the following March.

THE SON OF HIS FATHER.

Young Albert Parsons to Be Reared an Anarchist-His Picture.

[Chicago special dispatch.]

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, the famous widow of the late anarchist leader, was busy preparing for a short summer journey to Waukesha, Wis., when she was approached at her home, No. 785 Milwaukee avenue, by a reporter. She was in her happiest vein, and as sarcastic as ever.

"I suppose you want an interview about

an interview about something or other," said Mrs. Parsons, her eyes snapping. "You an eyes snapping. You can tell the public that an anarchist is going on

an anarchist is going on a summer vecation.
That is a startling novelty, isn't it?"
"Have you read what the New York Sun says about your intention regarding the education of your boy Albert?"

"I suppose the Sun would take my boy from me and have him educated for the ministry," exclaimed Mrs. Parsons, after reading the Sun editorial. "I shall educate him as I see fit. I don't care to talk about it. A reporter was up here three or four weeks ago and wrote up a lot here three or four weeks ago and wrote up a lot of stuff I never said. You may put this down: If I live my boy shall be raised an Anarchist. If I die I am not responsible for his training. Yes," continued the woman, in tones of in-tense harred, "I will educate him all right. Every night he shall kneel down and pray. I will tell him that Julius Grinnell is Jesus

Christ, and that Judge eary is the Lord. I will all him that Gary has permitted him to live.
Gary! Gary! The name
almost chokes me. I
net him face to face a
few days ago. He was
coming out of the Court
House. Did you hear
about it?"

Mrs. Parsons picked, up an old cane and imi-tate i Judge Gary's walk. "He came a one with

"He came a ong with his head down. He did not see me, but I saw him. I walked right into him. He half fell and looked at me in a dazed sort of way.

"You bloody old murderer," said I, "if I had a knife I'd stab you where you stand, you miserable old villain." Little Albert was an interested listener. His

Little Albert was an interested listener. His blue eyes followed every motion made by the mether, and he joined in the laugh which followed the close of the tragic rehearsal.

"He does not fook like a bloodhound, does he?" questioned Mrs. Parsons, with a fond look at the handsome boy. "He is a pupil of the Chicago public schools and has been attending the Kosciusko Grammar School, near here. They have taught him to sing patriotic songs. You should hoar him sing Hail Columbia, Happy Land, 'Frakee Decelle,' My Country, Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty, 'John Brown's Body Laes Moldering in the Grave, and other songs, I have no objection to his learning such songs, I shall tell him what they me n, the circunstances under which they were written, and what kind of a country the great poets who wrote them had in their minds. Come here Albert, and let me put on your scarf."

Mrs. Parsons produced a broat crimson scarf, flaunted it proudly a moment, and carefully adjusted it around the boy's collar. "He's my brave little acarchist," she said, affectionately hugging the little fellow.

On taking up a carpet remove it carefully, then apply wet (not too wet) saw-dust plentifully again and again. The floor will scarcely need washing, and you will be surprised at the absence of smothering dirt, and I am sure will use no other

THE house bodice, now so much to the fore, is not much but a voke with a full ruffle sewed upon it, the ruffle long enough to come six inches below the belt in front, four on the hips, and five behind.

method in future.

A COAT of varnish will make an oilcloth look brighter and wear longer.

THIS IS THE WAY WE'LL DISPOSE OF THE SURPLUS. NO FREE TRADE IN OURS. the kindness and cordiality of this recep ton-not morely from my neighbors but from all parts of this great Stat: When I first heard that a re-ception was to be tendered. I thought it would be confined to friends and neighbors. It is so, I hought as I had lived here since my 24th year and, as my public history began and centered here, that those who had known me for thirty-five years might extend a cordial welcome; but five years might extend a cordist welcome; but I had no conception that men from all quarters of the State, from the extreme corner of the Commonwealth I love so well, and which I have tried faithfully to serve in public stations, would have been here. You can have no conception how it impresses one who has been for a year beyond the sens, an extle from home, to meet a welcome like this—unbounded in extent, unlimited in its cordiality and beyond human speech to respond to. But you must take the will for the deed, for in words cannot reach the borders of this year assembly. I am reach the borders of this vast assembly. I am deeply indebted to you who come from other towns and cities. But greeting at a man's own towns and cities. But greeting at a man's own home goes to the heart more than any other, and it is to you of Augusta, and of almost all Maine, who have done me this great honor, I pour out mythanks. I have seen much in my last year; much of many countr es beyond the sea, but I saw nothing in any kingdom of Europe which did not give me a deeper and more profound ap-preciation of my own caustry. I have seen did not give me a deeper and in re-profound appreciation of my ewn caustry. I have seen
everything to make an American thank God he
was born under the sovereignty represented by
the stars and stripes. I have seen nothing in
European industrial systems that did not confirm me in the belief that the system of the
United States is far wiser and more beneficent
to every workingman and citizen than any we
could berrow or imitate. I cannot fall to recognize tre sympathy you have with me, and
which I have with you in the question, whether
our industrial system is to be maintained or
destroyed? If I have in the past
speken a worthy word in support of that
system, in the future I hope to say many more,
and more weighty. See to it that no harm comes
to the Republic Gentlemen, this much I con d
not help sa ing outside that which was personal
to the occasion. For all you have done for me.

to the occasion. For all you have done for me, and for all the testimony the eloquent gentlemen have borne to the kindly relations between myhave borne to the kindly relations between myself and my follow-citizens of Argusta, without
distinction of party, I give you my profoundest
thanks. There is to me no State like Maine, no
valley like the Kennebec, no city like Augusta,
and no home like that home (pointing to his
house). There I have lived these many years,
and there I propose to live. I have no desire to
separate my interest from yours. I have been
with you from my youth upward, and I hope to
be here as many years as God shall give me in
this world. I thank you a thousand times over
for all this sympathy, kindly shown by all who

this world. I thank you a thousand times over for all this sympathy, kindly shown by all who inhabit the State of Maine. At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's address the proceedings were brought to a close by a display of firsworks and music. The day after reaching home Mr. Blaine re-turned to Portland and addressed a great mass meeting in the City Hall. General Henry B. Claves introduced Mr. Blaine, who said, among other things:

other things: "I should not have left my home the very day after my arrival, but for my desire to feel my self once more in touch with those with whon

themselves the inax to prove that you can introduce free traie into the United States without reducing the wages of the American laborer. They are alarmed, President Cleveland is alarmed, the supporters of the Milis bill are alarmed, the Democratic party is alarmed, because they know the mighty power of that host which earns its bread by the sweat of the brow, and it will resent the attempt to pia e them on the low basis of the European plane. We will let this Democratic party know that this is no fight for the mannifacturer. They can take care of themselves. But this is a fight for the strong arm and the stundy heart of the American laborer. If we have free trade the factories will not be closed; but, if kept open, they will be run at half the pressunt wages. That is the issue which should be pressed home on the Democratic party. They should be arraigned as I arraign them as conspirators against the welfare of every laboring man. Let that be the issue and watchword of Republicans, and defeat is impossiol."

The display of fireworks, which was exceedingly good, was then continued, a large sot piece representing a portrait of Nr. Blaine evoking lon! appliance.

Resting in Boston during the night, Mr. Blaine evoking hord, lapplance.

Resting in Boston during the night, Mr. Blaine evoking hord, lapplance, and Portsmouth, Mr. Blaine was

but a campaigner command going according to the exigencies of the campaign, and with ample time to speak as long as he may chose wh rever ported. He will be in great demand everywhere, but must co where most needed, without regard to the personal preferences of himself or any body

Free Trade and Wages.

Plain, palpable facts are more potent than theories. In any port of the statement that free trade induces low and precessively lower wages, we cite the record of English manufactures. In searching the figures we notice continually de-creasing rates characterizing the wage-roll of English mechanics under free trade. Ex uno

Let us cite the case of the iron industry. Below will be found the rates of wages paid in Eng-land in 1*6 according to Mayor Hewitt, one of the heaviest iron and steel manufacturers in the world, and the rates paid at the present time, according to the scale of wages now prevailing throughout the United Kingdom:

1836.

Average per day.

Average per day.

It will thus be seen that the rate is now 21 per cent, lower than prevailed twenty-two years ago. This scale has been gradually lessening year by year. If free trade theories were tenable, wases should have alvanced. As to the cause of their fail, the reason is plain. The erection of great iron and steel works especially in Belgium, competing with the price of labor at very low figures, compolled the English manufacturers, with no tariff to prevent the foreign product from coming into their market and no projection to English labor, to cut down the wages of their workingmen or stop manufacturing.

wages of their workingmen or stop manufacturing.

As continental cheap labor has cheapened wages in England, so will the lowering of our tariff have a similar result here. Cheap labor in Norway and Sweden in the production of charcoal blooms has alreedy closed 135 furnaces in the Lake Champlain district of New York, leaving less than forty now in operation there. If workingmen want fair wages or hope to maintain prices they should vote for the candidate who pledges himself to carry out the protection views of the Republican party and aim to defeat the champion of free trade and the measure which will or fainly cheapen wages and deprive thousands of the means of earning a livelihood if by any mischance it should become the law of the lant.—Pathodelphia Enquirer.

Democratic Secessions.

Democratic Secressions.

Ex-Assistant Secretar of the Treasury Coon has just returned from a Western trip. He said to-day that he was in a number of manufacturing districts and conversed with the people about the political outlook. They are much stirred up, said he, over the tariff question and alarmed at the free trade ideas advanced by the Democrats in Mills bill. Every day some pronounced Democrat came out boldly for Harrison because he was opposed to free trade. I never heard of a single Republican forsaking his party to trafin with the Democrats. I have traveled. heard of a single Republican forsaking his party to traft with the Democrats. I have traveled in the West often, and frequently during Presi-dental campaigns, but I never before saw the prople so interested and determined to vote. Some of the bitterest opposition to Claveland comes from Democrats who have stuck by the party for years. — New York disputch.

An Instructive Table.

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The following table of statistics to lathe story eter than all the Cleve and Mills free-trade

flag against the rooster and the ray." Hon. J. R. In responding, General Harrison briefly discussed the banedcent results of American home nituences. He spoke as follows: "Col nel Gray and my Hamilton County

"Col nel Gray and my Hamilton County friends, the demonstration which you have made this morning is worthy of Hamilton County; it is worthy of the great party to which you have given the consent of your minds and the love of your hearts; it is altogether more than worthy of him whom you have come to great. You come from a county that, as your spokesman has said, is greatly avored, a county spokeshing massaid, is greatly a versel, a county rich in its agric ltural capacity; but, as I look into your faces this morning. I turn from the contemplation of material wealth to the thought of those things that are higher and better. Not long ago a distinguished Englishman and jurist visited our country. On the eve of his return, in a public address, be sliuded to the fact that wherever he went he was asked whether he was not amazed at the great size of our country. This student of the great size of our country. This student of law and government very kindly, but very de-cidedly rebuked this too prevalent pride of bulk, and called our attention to the finer and higher things that he had observed in our American civilization. So to-day, as I look into these in-telligent faces, my thoughts are turned away from those things that are scheduled, that have from those things that are scheduled, that have their places in our census returns, to those things which belong to the higher man—his spiritual and moral nature. I congratulate you, not so much upon the rich farm lands of your county as upon your virtuous and happy, homes. The nome is the best as it is the first school of good citizenship. It is the great conservative and assimilative of force. I should despair for my country if American citizens were to be trained only in our schools, valuable as the instruction is. It is in the home that we as the instruction is. It is in the home that we first learn obedience and respect or law. Parental authority is the type of beneficent government. It is in the home that we learn to love, in the mother that bore us that which is virtuous, consecrated and pure. I take more pride in the fact that the Republican party has always been the friend and protector of the American home than in aught else. By the beneficent homestead law it created more than a half million of homes; by the empareuration proclamation it converted a milas the instruction is. It is in the home that we ated more than a half million of homes; by the emancipation proclamation it converted a million cattle pens into homes, and it is still true to those principles that will preserve contentment and prosperity in our homes. I greet you as men who have been nurtured in such homes, and call your thoughts to the fact that the Republican party has always been and can be trusted to be friendly to ell that will premote virue, intelligence and morality in the homes of our people. Now, in view of the fact that I must greet other delegations to-day. I am sure you will be content with these brief remarks, though they are altogether an inadequate return for your cordial demonstration."

for your cordial demonstration."
From Douglas County, Illinois, come nine-teen carboads of people. A notable feature of their display was the old tattered battle-flag of their display was the old tattered battle-flag of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, General Grant's original regiment. It was borne by seven veterans of the Twenty-first Illinois. This delegation also brought a Tippecance log-cabin made of hickory limbs. Scrambling about its roof were a pair of coons. Along with the Douglas County delegation came a large and fine-looking delegation from Macon County, Illinois. As the duble column from Illinois moved up Pennsylvania avenue the Grant vet-erans on the one side and the uniformed Young Man's Club'en the other, the demonstrations of Man's Club on the other, the demonstrations of enthusiasm wers very profuse, and the streets for several squares were crowded with spectators. Arriving at University Park a crowd of several Arriving at University Park a crowd of several thousand awaited them, swelling the audience to nearly 4,000, which is the largest crowd yet received at any one time. Captain T. D. Mintu n. of Tusccia, addressed General Harrison in behalf of the Douglas County delegation, and A. H. Mills, of Decatur, spoke for the Young Men's Republican Club of that city. On the platform

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